

STEEL BRIDGES, FERRIS
WHEELS & ROLLERS
GARDEN SEEDS
UNION SETS JUST IN
BLUNDELL'S

OUR SLOGAN: An Industrial Metropolis of Industrious People Who Pull Together.

REDCLIFF, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1920.

INSIST ON GETTING
CHAMPS' BREAD
From Your Grocer
Successor to G. G. PATTERSON

Volume 10.

Number 16.

WILL PURCHASE NEW PUMP FOR THE TOWN

So Decides Council at Last Meeting—Make Grant to Band and Increase Wages for Town Staff—Set Date for Cleanup Day.

The regular meeting of the town council was held in the council chamber last Monday evening. Mayor Bot was in the chair and the following councillors present: Worts, Learmonth, Keats, Oakland, Broughton and Bone.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes a delegation from the Citizens' band was heard. J. Jardine of the delegation, addressed the council, informing them that the band was contemplating securing uniforms and asked that the council make a grant for this purpose. He pointed out that the band had made good progress and that its members were greatly interested in it. A number of the members owned their own instruments and the band had received very little financial assistance from the town this year.

Meares, Miller and Gailor spoke in favour of the band, after which the mayor, on behalf of the council, returned the delegation that the council had granted a grant of \$100 to the band for uniforms. The council also decided to make a grant of \$100 to the band for uniforms.

When the discussion of the pump for the pump station was taken up, the council decided to purchase a pump for the pump station. The council also decided to purchase a pump for the pump station.

The matter of securing another pump for the pump station was taken up. The council decided to purchase a pump for the pump station. The council also decided to purchase a pump for the pump station.

The meeting then adjourned.

Over Nine Million From Income Tax

The total amount collected on income tax payments for 1919 was \$9,086,647.4, according to a return tabled in the house by Sir Henry Drayton. The total number of persons paying Dominion income taxes for the year 1917 was 6,710 and the amount paid under this head was \$1,189,260.35.

The number of corporations which paid four per cent of their net profits in excess of \$5,000 was 634, and the amount from this source was \$770,085.06.

Peace Bell Arrives For the School

The Peace Bell for the school arrived this week and we understand the school board is making arrangements to have it installed in the hall as soon as possible. The bell is of brass and weighs 250 pounds, and to all appearances it will be well suited for the purpose for which it was secured.

Considerable preparatory work will have to be done to the bell before it will be in shape to put the bell in position but it is expected that it will be in shape to call the children to school in the course of the next week or so.

Some preparation should be made to fittingly celebrate "The Hanging of the Bell."

S.O.E. to Hold A Social Evening

Rosemary Lodge, the local branch of the U. S. Sons of England Benevolent Society, will hold their ninth annual whist drive and dance in Redcliff hall on Friday evening, April 23rd.

Card will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. For this drive four good couples are being offered. Dancing will start at 9.30. Good music will be provided. Admission, gentlemen, \$1.00; ladies, 50c.

This event is being held in commemoration of St. George's day. All are invited to attend.

FRANCHISE ACT BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR TEN YEARS

Contentious Clause in Act Causes Heated Argument but Finally Passed House.

When the discussion of the clause in the franchise act dealing with political parties came up in the federal house last Tuesday the farmers' party in the house got into the discussion in full force as it has been a sore point for some time they would be likely to do. Clause, ten of the bill provides that "no incorporated company or association shall be one incorporated for political purposes solely."

This is a clause which was specifically designed for that purpose. After a very lengthy discussion, and the proposal of an amendment by Mr. Maclellan, which seemed to meet with the approval of the Farmers' Union, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, who was in charge of the bill, then brought rather flabbergasted everybody when he explained that the clause complained of has been in existence for the past ten or twelve years. That practically no one in the house was aware of the fact, would indicate that it has been largely a dead letter, but this explanation rather disarmed further criticism and the clause passed.

The discussion was interesting, however, in that it brought out much information regarding the Asiniboia campaign and the manner in which it was conducted. Mr. Maclellan, who was in charge of the bill, then brought rather flabbergasted everybody when he explained that the clause complained of has been in existence for the past ten or twelve years.

PRODUCTION FOR USE INSTEAD OF PROFIT.

Transformation of capital property into a social property, for production for use instead of for profit, was made the first plank in the platform of the Winnipeg Labor party, adopted in connection with the forthcoming provincial elections at a convention Saturday.

Shipment of German cattle into France, in accordance with the terms of the Versailles treaty, have begun. The first trainload arrived at Chery-Valois and will be distributed among the farmers of that district, while a second shipment which was expected to arrive at Longueuil last Saturday will be sent to the inhabitants of the province of Quebec.

SCHOOL NEWS.

During the month of March the names of twenty-six pupils of this school were struck off the rolls and the new ones were registered, indicating a net loss of twenty-three. These migrations of numbers of our pupils twice yearly is one of the necessities with which the school is faced and work and proper grading and instruction will be the teachers' difficulty.

It is much regretted that Mr. Hurland, the popular teacher of Grade VI, has decided to take service elsewhere. Mr. Hurland has accepted the principalship the Edmonton combination school.

During the opening days of the final term, twenty-eight new pupils reported for registration. Of these twenty-one were beginners.

Grade X are in a state of utter dependency on being informed that they have to write government exams on good Friday.

The long-looked-for school bell has arrived at last and there will be no excuse for late pupils after it has been put in use.

We are very sorry to hear that our of our number, namely, Dorothy Colliard, leaves next week for Fort William.

The public school inspector paid the school a visit week before last and as the Grade VIII pupils are compelled to take government exams. The high school students are looking forward to another visit by the high school inspector in the near future.

In order to keep in touch with all latest educational ideas, the teachers of our school have established a teachers' educational magazine exchange.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dewitt left last Saturday for Toronto where they will spend a few months visiting friends.

Keep in mind the meeting of the Red Cross in Crowe's hall next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

Dr. Langfield, of Maple Creek, was in town this week taking orders for a set of books giving an official, detailed account of the great war.

At the Rotary convention held in Calgary last week, Dr. Davies, of Medicine Hat, was elected governor of District 19. This district is one of the largest in size on the continent.

Any farmers of the district who were unfortunate enough in having their crops destroyed by the while the government representative was here last week and the week previous, in connection with the seed case may have some doing by applying to Mr. Gille at the Corona hotel, Medicine Hat, any time for the next week or two.

Amalgamation of G.I.P. And C.N.R. is Planned

Officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway are at present working over the outlook as it affects the rail road and their position in it. The huge deficits in the operation of the Canadian National railway and other railways under government control recently made public in the Dominion parliament in connection with the demand for higher freight rates would seem to indicate the necessity of some change of policy in the way of eliminating duplication of service and unwise have been going thick and fast that immediate steps are to be taken for the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk Pacific and C.N.R.

30,000 Canadians Discharged as Unfit

Thirty thousand Canadian soldiers have been discharged to date as unfit for further military service. This figure was made known by the records branch of the military department, which has practically completed the rather tremendous task of distributing the king's certificate on discharge to all such ex-members of the Canadian expeditionary force.

Will Start Building New Church Soon

Managers of the Presbyterian church here received word this week that their request for a loan to go towards the building of their new church had been granted by the Church and Manse Board of Toronto.

At a meeting of the managers held last night this news was gratefully received and arrangements were at once set under way to prepare for the erection of the new building. With this loan, together with cash already in hand and other promises of both material and money, the prospects are most encouraging and the situation at present exceeds the most sanguine expectations.

An architect is expected here within the next few days to go over the ground and make plans, and it is confidently expected that building operations will be under way in the course of the next few weeks. There appears to be no doubt now that the church will be completed in every particular and ready to occupy early in the fall.

LOCAL BRANCH G. W. V. A NOTES.

A smoker will be held in the club room on Friday evening, April 23rd, to raise the money for the purchase of a new piano. The piano will be given later. Admission \$1.00. All men, whether returned men or not, are invited to attend. A good evening's entertainment is assured. Tickets on sale at Mac's pool room.

The regular monthly whist drive and dance will be held in the club-rooms on Wednesday evening, April 21st. All are invited to attend. Admission including refreshments 50c.

Don't forget the afternoon tea and sale of work to be given by the auxiliary in the club rooms on Friday, May 14th. Tea will be served from 2 to 6 o'clock. All members are requested to make two articles, either of fancy work or home cooking, for this sale. Members are requested to send their donations to the club room on the Monday of the sale, with the selling price plainly marked on each article.

In future the regular monthly meetings of the I. A. W. will be held in the club-rooms on the second Wednesday of each month, commencing at 8.30.

Remember the week end dance next Saturday evening.

Alberta Asks for Natural Resources

The local legislature Saturday morning passed a resolution demanding action in the return of the natural resources of the province as follows:

Whereas, it is desirable that the questions involved in the matter of the transfer of the natural resources be settled without delay, Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this assembly it is the duty of the government of Canada to take immediate steps to secure the transfer of the natural resources of the province to the province of Alberta, and that the government of Canada be requested to take immediate steps to secure the transfer of the natural resources of the province to the province of Alberta, and that the government of Canada be requested to take immediate steps to secure the transfer of the natural resources of the province to the province of Alberta.

THE FRANCHISE ACT

Hon. T. A. Cress, leader of the new National Progressive party in the commons, is expected back at the end of the present week, when he is expected to bring with him a bill to be presented to the legislature at a federal election. This clause, it is pointed out, will mean the farmer organizations having to return or, at least, some collection money for the purposes stated.

Les Miserables is Coming to Amuse-U

A rare treat is in store for those in town who are love of high class plays. The book "Les Miserables" will be written by Victor Hugo, who is considered to have done for the poorer class what Dickens did for England. It was written at a time when conditions in France were much the same as they are in many other countries today and it is said to have been the means of creating better conditions for the laboring class. In view of this fact the picture should prove most interesting to all classes.

Rental Tax Inserted in Hat Charter

This session of the Fourth Alberta legislature proposed at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon after spending all morning fighting over the Medicine Hat real estate value clause in this city charter, the members of the legislature by a vote of 23 for 15 agreed, in honor of the whole.

Con. A. G. MacKay, minister of health, in municipal affairs, whose proposal Friday night to put a new amendment in the Education charter, making the voting franchise conditional on the payment of a \$10 poll tax to be offset against other taxes, withdrew his proposal, thus allowing the Education charter to go through the house without a fight.

Mr. MacKay, however, announced that instead of bringing the proposal up at the next session of the house in a general bill that municipalities should have the right to impose a poll tax of \$10 on all municipalities. The basis of his proposal is that something must be done to enlarge powers of municipalities in order to enable them to take care of their own affairs. He then moved that the bill be passed.

CHURCH NOTICES

ENGLISH CHURCH.
Evening and Sunday school as usual. It is possible that Rev. Davis, of Medicine Hat, will be in town on the morning but will not know definitely till tomorrow. Definite information may be secured by phoning G. Worts.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Unit will be held at the fourth Sunday of each month.

CHURCH OF THE BROTHERS.

Services will be held as usual each Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a.m. Rev. D. Hollinger will conduct the services.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Wm. Shearer, D. D., pastor. Sunday school as usual at 2 o'clock. Services will be held as usual each Sunday morning and evening. An extra Sunday will be observed through Canada as Foreign Missions Sunday, the services will have a bearing on the state of unrest in the subject will be "What Foreign Missions Have Done for Civilization and Commerce." In the evening the subject will be "Objections to Foreign Missions Answered."

Sunday school at usual at 2 o'clock.

School Lands for Returned Soldiers

The soldier settlement board of Canada has completed arrangements with the three federal provinces by which considerable areas of school lands in the west have been available for sale to returned soldiers. It is now possible for a qualified returned soldier to apply for any parcel of school lands within 15 miles of a railway. When such a parcel is applied for it will be approved by representatives of the settled settlement board and the provincial board. Reports show moderate conditions throughout Southern Alberta to be the most favorable for many years. All farmers are most optimistic.

START BRANCH. SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE HERE

Is Organized to Prepare for Plebiscite on Inter-Provincial Trade in Liquor Traffic—Officers Elected and Funds Collected.

"Nothing has meant so much to the cause of prohibition as the coming of the war," said it, last, acting general secretary of the Social Service League, when addressing the meeting held in Henry's hall last Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing a local in preparation for the plebiscite to be taken on the "Importation of liquor." Continuing the speaker said: "When the war was over many children used to be kept home from school because of lack of clothing or food. Now, however, more children are being educated because the war was over."

"It would be a waste of money," said the speaker, to try to banish liquor entirely at once, for even though many people are getting drunk, liquor is not good as medicine, many people still believe that it was a good as medicine. He stated that Premier Stewart's reference to a "bone dry" province meant that, if the people voted against interprovincial trade, liquor would be put where it belonged."

Of the total number that passed through Fort Saskatchewan in 1914 401 were graded as temperate, in 1915 the number dropped to 219, and in 1916, after the passing of the liquor act, they numbered 82.

In Lethbridge the average population in 1914 was 145; in 1917 it was 70.

In Edmonton population the population at April 1st, 1917, was 11,000, and when the recent Dominion order closed this institution its population was 100.

The convulsion for drunkenness for all Alberta in 1914 were 5,710; in 1917 the number was 391.

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The PERSONAL SIDE

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME INTIMATE ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW

MRS. HAYTER REED AND HER HUSBAND'S NIGHT CAP

At one time Hayter Reed was one of the best known of Western personalities. He came to the West with the Wolsley expedition and is one of the few survivors still alive.

When the provisional battalion was disbanded in Winnipeg and Col. Allan McDonald came to Qu'Appelle as Indian Agent for treaty some time in the seventies, Mr. Reed also went into the service of the Indian Department and was, I think, agent at Battleford for a period. He was a man of strong personality and considerable executive ability and soon attracted the attention of Mr. Dewdney, who at that time united the two offices of Lieut. Governor of the North West Territory, and Indian Commissioner.

Mr. Reed was appointed as Assistant to the Administrator of the Indian Department, with title of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

He held that difficult and onerous position all during the North West Rebellion of 1885, and on one occasion came very near being captured by hostile Indians.

Afterwards, when Mr. Dewdney's tenure of office had expired and he became Minister of the Interior, Mr. Reed was promoted to the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs with headquarters at Regina. The Assistant Commissioner at that time was the Hon. A. E. Forget, now a member of the Canadian Senate and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan. Mr. Reed subsequently went to Ottawa as Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Forget was given the position which he occupied in Regina.

On the change of Government in 1896, Mr. Reed was retired from the civil service. He was for a time Secretary of the St. James Club in Montreal, but later was placed in charge of the C.P.R. Hotel System throughout Canada. The travelling public owe a great deal of the excellence of these C.P.R. places of entertainment to Mr. Reed and his wife.

Mrs. Reed is an artist of considerable ability and has great natural taste. She superintended the furnishing and decorating of such hotels as the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec, the Royal Alexandra at Winnipeg, and the Empress at Victoria.

She is Mrs. Reed's second wife and is said to have been the sweetest of her youth.

Rather a good story is told about her. Her first husband was a Mr. Lowery, a gentleman of affluence and position in Eastern Canada. On one occasion she had been visiting New York, and while there had purchased several bottles of French brandy of a vintage of peculiar excellence, for her husband. On reaching the port of entry into Canada her baggage was of course prepared for examination by the custom officials. She had the natural aversion of any woman on seeing the intimate pretty things, which ladies wear and carry around with them, disturbed by the scrupulous hands of the masculine customs officers. Accordingly she assured the official in charge that everything was regular in her baggage.

"The official said 'Very well, madam, are you prepared to sign a declaration that your luggage does not contain anything but wearing apparel?'"

Mrs. Reed readily assented. The customs house officer, however, was not altogether satisfied and continued his search. He discovered the bottles of brandy carefully wrapped up in some lingerie.

Putting on a very severe expression he turned to the lady and remarked, "I am astonished at you; you told me your grips contained nothing but wearing apparel; what do you call these?"

"Oh," she responded, with a toss of her head, "my statement was quite correct; these are simply my husband's night caps."

MARY PICKFORD AND DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

There isn't anybody in Western Canada, at least anyone who visits the moving pictures, who is not familiar with the lineaments of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. They are both favorites of the films, and are popularly credited with drawing down about a million dollars apiece each year. That in itself is enough to cast a glamour about them. There are only a half-a-dozen people in the wide world who make as much money for really working.

Unlike many of the film stars, Mary Pickford, or "Little Mary," as she is affectionately called by her admirers, has some real ability. She is a good and sympathetic actress. On the other hand Douglas Fairbanks could hardly be called an actor at all. He does all kinds of athletic stunts and performs simply impossible feats with dare-devil bravery before the camera. His strength and vigor are apparently his drawing cards.

Some few years ago the writer happened to be in New York and one Saturday night, just as he was preparing for bed, was called up by a friend and asked to go for supper to the Algonquin Hotel on 44th Street. On arriving there he found that his friend had invited him to participate in a Saturday evening supper which was a regular institution among movie stars in New York.

The opportunity was too good to resist. Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, was the leading spirit amongst those present. There were Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and the lady who was then his wife, Elsie Janis, a Miss Londoner, Lillian Gish, Lillian Walker, Owen Moore, and as a representative of the legitimate drama, Jane Cowie, who just about that time was making a wonderful success in "Common Clay."

VLADIVOSTOK OCCUPIED

Japanese troops recently occupied Vladivostok after eight hours of severe fighting in all parts of the city.

Some of the officers of the revolutionary regiment already have been arrested and executed. All Russians have been disarmed and the Japanese imperial flag was flying in the place of the Russian ensign from all the government buildings.

Minnesota Robbery

Three armed men, driving a large touring car, held up and kidnaped a bank messenger for the Market State Bank at Minneapolis, stole \$500.00 from him and left him bound and gagged in the Forest cemetery, St. Paul.

He had been sent from the Market Bank to the Midland National Bank, with a messenger's satchel containing \$85,000.00 in cash, drafts and cheques. The money was deposited in the Midland bank and the messenger received \$500.00 in cash. As he left the Midland bank an automobile drew up and one of the occupants thrust a revolver in front of his face and ordered him into the car.

Canada as a Nation

Canada's status as a nation is to be debated again in the house of commons. A new point has arisen in the minds of some of the members. It is the effect that the refusal of the United States to become a member of the League of Nations will have upon the Monroe Doctrine. Just what effect this will have is to be the subject of a lengthy question coming from Major G. W. Andrews, member for Centre Winnipeg. It is expected from N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, and one of the best posted men on the League of Nations, will make a statement on the floor of the house.

I had an excellent opportunity that evening of watching the incomparable Mary, and I must confess, was a little disappointed with her. She has, however, a fine face, full of sensibility, surmounted by a wonderful crown of pale golden hair, which seems twisted around her forehead in long shining curls. She struck me as being very broad shouldered, and the upper part of her body being rather too large for the lower half. She was very expensively dressed, as she had every right to be, considering the salary she was drawing, but she did not have the knack of putting her clothes on. There was a gaping hiatus between her bodice and her skirt. Elsie Janis, on the other hand, while not nearly so expensively appointed, was dressed faultlessly.

For the rest, Mary Pickford seemed to find a good deal of consolation from the attentions of Owen Moore, whom she subsequently married, in copious draughts of a strong dark beer known as Wurtzburger.

Douglas Fairbanks amused himself during the evening by playing pranks upon everybody, and engaging in a series of elephantine gambols, considerably to the distress of his wife, who was a pale and somewhat harassed looking lady.

Mary Pickford is a Canadian girl, who was brought up in Toronto. I think her real name is Smith. She is said to have been one of the discoveries of the late Chas. Frohman, who was adept at picking winners.

She was married a few years ago to Owen Moore, with whom she had been associated in film plays. Quite recently she got a divorce from him and just the other day married Douglas Fairbanks, who had also become relieved of his matrimonial partner.

FATHER LEBRETT AND PENURIOUS PARISHIONERS

Father Lebrett, who was one of the earliest of the missionaries on the plains and whose name was given to the little town in the Qu'Appelle Valley, was for a number of years parish priest at Fort Macleod.

His parish at that place was a struggling one, and the good priest was often at his wit's end to provide money.

One very cold winter he found it very difficult to induce his flock to come through with the money to buy coal for the church. He exhorted them for a time in vain. Then he hit upon an expedient. He had a little stove placed close to the portion of the church which belonged to him by virtue of his office and kept a good fire in it. The rest of the building was left in an icy-temperature. He then proceeded to preach a most interminable sermon on the virtues of giving to the Lord.

The appeal was a most realistic one to the shivering congregation, their hearts were moved, their purse strings opened, and the church treasury replenished.

Afterwards Father Lebrett, who was a very old man, was forced by the infirmity of age to relinquish his parochial duties. He died at Calgary about eighteen years ago.

A PATHETIC TALE TOLD IN REGINA COURT

Sad And Unhappy Life Story Told By Young Man

LACK OF PARENTAL INFLUENCE

A few days ago there was a rather remarkable scene at Judge Hannon's Criminal Court, in the City of Regina.

The griet of prisoners was brought over from the Regina jail under the charge of a warden. There were two or three half-dressed accused of some misdemeanor in the South country, a stolid-looking foreigner charged with an offence against a woman; and a slim, dark, well groomed young man with an intellectual forehead, who was accused of bigamy.

The foreigner pleaded guilty to the offence charged and made a valuable explanation of the occurrence. His case was very quickly disposed of, and in response to the name of John Elsie Kiernan, the well dressed young man took his place at the bar.

It was obvious that he was under great nervous tension. He looked about him, and although his eyes fell upon several people whom he was acquainted he gave no recognition. His hands were twisting and he had to clasp them in front of his body to control their movements.

The Lawyer's Statement

His lawyer in a very concise matter of fact way gave a resume of the case, with the evident attempt of enlisting the sympathy of the judge. He stated that the young man had been born in Burma, the son of a high official of the Indian Government; and that

owing to the exactions imposed upon those who carry Britain's burdens in that country his father had seen little of the world. He had been sent away from home for education when seven years of age and had later gone to England. He found himself there when a very young man, supplied by his father with an ample amount of money and engaged in studying under the Bar. Never having been under paternal influence he fell into rather dissipated habits.

An Infatuation

He had plenty of money; he was handsome and cultured; and the daughter of his landlady became infatuated with him.

Class distinctions are nowhere more pronounced than in England, and the girl had no allusion as to the course she was following. When she later discovered that she was in trouble she made an appeal to the young man and he won her the chivalry of youth married her.

The union was an ill-sorted one. It ended in the mind of the girl that she had been wronged by her husband, and she did not appreciate his self-sacrifice.

Dropped by his Friends

His friends one by one dropped away from him; his father, a proud old Indian officer, would probably have tolerated a liaison, was deeply hurt by the marriage and withdrew all financial support from his son. There was no harmony between them. He was dismissed from his position in the Indian Government. He passed his examinations and was eventually admitted to the Bar.

He came to Canada shortly before war broke out and enlisted from Winnipeg with a regiment of overseas. He was wounded in the hospital in England for some time, during which he endeavored to renew his acquaintance with his wife; but in vain; and returning to Canada he obtained a position in Regina as Travelling Manager with the Attorney General's Department. He wrote to his wife on several occasions, urging her to join him; and on her refusal went through the form of marriage with a young girl employed in the Parliament building.

The lawyer asked Judge Hannon to take into consideration all these circumstances when imposing sentence.

An Earnest Plea

The Judge thought long and earnestly. He then asked the accused what he had to say for himself.

Kiernan was at first obviously nervous, but he made a short speech that was either one of the most consummate or the very straight-forward recital of a very unhappy life. He referred to his unhappy early marriage, but he attached little blame to his wife as he said she had her friends and her natural home, and should prefer them to his—they being better to her rank of life. He stated he had done his best to live in harmony, but probably owing to some defect in himself he had been unable to succeed. He said he had made several attempts to enlist in Canada's Overseas forces, but owing to some physical disability it was not for some time that he succeeded.

During the war he suffered much hardship and was often in great danger.

The Desire of a Soldier

At this stage his voice cleared and he held his head high and spoke with some considerable feeling.

He said: "During the battles when we were daily in the valley of the shadow of death, there was one thing that both I and the men, who were my companions—many of whom were rough and rude—agreed upon, and that was that if we survived to survive the dangers that daily beset us, it should be our object to set up a where where we would enjoy the companionship of some good woman. Immediately on being wounded I attempted to renew relations with my wife, but she would have none of me; and after being informed that my lungs were so badly affected, and that there was little chance of an ordinary life for me, I came to Canada, feeling very lonely and wretched. After I had been here for a time—and had obtained a good position, I wrote to my wife urging her to join me but she refused."

A Lonely Girl

Then I met a girl in Regina, lonely like myself. Like me she had no friends or relatives here, and we decided to unite our fortunes."

Authoritative Advice on How To Keep Well

The advice of the Public Health Service is good, because the things recommended tend to build up the body's powers:

1. Ventilate every room you occupy.
2. Wear loose, porous clothing suited to season, weather, and occupation.
3. If an indoor worker, be sure to get recreation outdoors.
4. Sleep in fresh air always, in the open if you can.
5. Hold a handkerchief before your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze, and insist that others do so, for mutual protection.
6. Always wash your hands before eating.
7. Do not overeat, especially on meats and eggs.
8. Eat some hard and some bulky foods and some fruits.
9. Eat slowly and chew thoroughly.
10. Drink sufficient water daily.
11. Evacuate thoroughly, regularly.
12. Stand, sit and walk erect.
13. Allow no poisons and infections to enter the body.
14. Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean.
15. Work, play, rest, and sleep in moderation.
16. Keep cheerful; worry is the foe of health. Cultivate the companionship of your fellow men.
17. Avoid self-drugging; be wary of a quarter-pint of the patent medicine fad.
18. Have your doctor examine you at least once a year. Consult your dentist at regular intervals.

The Humble Bean

Least of our nitrogenous foods in both size and price is the bean. It is a most substitute food. A cup of baked beans furnishes as much protein as a quarter-pound of sirloin steak and requires only a third of a cup of dried beans. It is obviously a queer-price food, for the steak is waste, while there is no refuse to the bean. The soy bean is richest in protein and fat. Milk, these eggs, or meat should furnish some of the protein in the diet. Long cooking at moderate heat is considered the best for beans and the other legumes.

Canada's Debt

Canada's gross debt on Feb. 28, 1920, was \$3,149,098,989.87 according to a return tabled in the house of commons by Hon. A. L. Sifton for George Parent, Quebec West. The national net debt on the same date was \$1,915,995,723.98; assets at the end of February were \$1,233,103,065.89.

With His Throat Cut

The body of James Smith, formerly of Conquest, Sask., with the throat cut, was found in his room at a boarding house in Vancouver a few days ago. The man, according to the police, was a farmer and had been discharged from the hospital following a serious operation.

The Bankers' Denial

Half a dozen Saskatchewan bankers have given a vigorous denial to the statement that they are curtailing loans to the farmers in the province.

tunes. During the time I have been with her I have known the only happiness that has come to me in my broken and miserable life. I have done all I could to spare her and realize the wrong I have done."

There was something so straightforward and pathetic in his story that almost everyone in the Court room was moved. When Kiernan had concluded, the judge appeared to consider deeply and there was silence in the Court room for the full space of five minutes.

At last Judge Hannon addressed him. He endeavored to speak sternly, but there was little doubt that he was not altogether insensible to the pathetic story he had listened to.

A Mild Sentence

He told the prisoner he had much sympathy with him and that he was impressed by his appearance and his address. He said, however, that that was no palliation of the terrible wrong he had done to a young girl. However, of the sad story and taking all circumstances under consideration, he would make the sentence as light as possible, and would sentence him to only one year in prison.

Horses, Cattle and Sheep Will Be Sent From England

The Prince of Wales' plans for his ranch in Alberta are described in detail by the agricultural correspondent of The Times.

entirely under grass, or at present it is without suitable or adequate buildings. The soil is a heavy loam, and the climate, which carries a luxuriant and good feeding for stock in the area, is moved every year to provide hay for the young stock in winter, but the winter part is grazed throughout the year. The climate is severe, but cattle and sheep can be wintered with safety and the winter production of grass exceeds the present requirements of the country. The surplus from the ranch, and the surplus, then withered and dry, but of about the same value, is sold in the spring, suffices to carry the animals through the winter. The climate is not a simple system of "haymaking" compared to cattle in Alberta, and only the best of stock housed in winter. The ranch is run on an elaborate British method. Although there is no arable land on the ranch, the rancher, to elaborate the requirements of the improved classes of cattle and sheep it is proposed to introduce the same object, suitable buildings and fencing are to be erected in

The ranch is to be stocked with cattle, horses and sheep. Hitherto horses have been bred chiefly, but the new owner, Mr. J. H. Lane, has as his main feature under his Royal Welsh Highland ownership, the immediate reversion of the ranch to the raising of thoroughbred Shetland pony, with Mr. Lane's approval, will stock this tank to his liking. The ranch is situated in the famous Bar U ranch of 120,000 acres. The stock to be sent out will include a large number of thoroughbred horses, Dartmoor ponies, Dartmoor-Arab crosses, and a large number of Shetland (Wales) sheep. The necessary numbers of cattle, ponies and ponies. Arab crosses can be supplied mainly from the Prince of Wales in Cornwall and Devon, and selections of thoroughbred horses have already been made. The stock, while the clover-sown sheep of Shropshire and North Wales are preferred here, will be proved suitable for the climate.

The breeding of Shorthorn cattle will be the principal enterprise, and the Royal owner is fortunate to have a highly skilled breeder. From his noted herd in England most of the shipment of about a thousand highly-bred Shorthorn cattle to form the nucleus of the new herd. The ranch is capable of carrying about 100 head of cattle, and there is other stock. At first the herd will consist principally of the ordinary grade cattle of the district, but as the ranch prospers the commoner kinds will be displaced by registered Shorthorns of the best families and types.

The United States was handled without gloves by Premier Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, in the debate recently in the house of commons on the second reading of the Irish bill. The premier said was action to be taken by the United States senate in adopting the Irish resolution that has fostered secession.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL

At a meeting of the committee from the Clydesdale association which met with Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture and with the live stock commissioner, S. G. Carlyle, at Edmonton last week, terms under which the new government Clydesdale stallion, Craigie Masterpiece, would be let were arranged. It was decided that the fee would be \$25 at the time of service and \$50 more when the mare was proved to be in foal. The stallion will be kept for this year at the government farm at Olds.

Arrangements are now completed by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture for the free distribution of a limited amount of gopher poison to resident settlers in local improvement districts in southwestern Saskatchewan where the gophers have become so numerous as to be a serious menace to the crops. A quantity of poison has been purchased and bona fide farmers should make application to the department at once as it is unlikely that any application will be accepted after May 1.

Bees have proved themselves not only adaptable to the climate of Alberta but very profitable to raise as a side line and the experience of Mr. William Wensel of Edmonton, may be given as an example of this. Mr. Wensel has been keeping bees for the last six years and returns obtained from them go to show that they can be reared economically and that the honey produced is fully equal to any of the imported variety.

Pen Picture of Jesus Drawn by Ancient Roman

* The Saviour Had an Expression of Com-
* manding Hearts

* HE HAD A FAIR COMPLEXION AND
LIGHT HAIR.

From the dust of 1900 years a studious modern Roman has rescued a pen-portrait of Jesus Christ. It was drawn in one of the letters that Publius Lentulus, who was a Roman pro-consul in Palestine and knew the Savior in Nazareth, wrote to a friend in Italy:

"There has appeared here a man of strange virtue," Publius Lentulus wrote. "His disciples call him 'The Son of God.' He cures the sick and raises the dead to life. He is a very handsome man and worthy of all our attention. His hair is blond and covers his shoulders in separate curls and is parted in the middle, after the fashion of the people of the East. His forehead is smooth and serene, without marks or wrinkles; his countenance is pink; his nose is well formed; his beard, of the same color as his hair, is parted in the middle."

"In his gaze is an expression of wisdom and of openness; his eyes are blue, but shine terribly when he reproves people; but in conversation they are amiable. His observations are expressed with liveliness, although he always remains calm. Nobody has even seen him laugh; but he often weeps." Of a good height and straight figure, he has very beautiful hands and arms. His manner of speaking is serious. He speaks but little, and is modest. In short, he is as handsome as a man may be. They call him Jesus, the Son of Mary."

Expert antiquarians and students of history pronounce the letters of Publius Lentulus to be entirely genuine. For centuries they were forgotten save by students of Latin and ancient Rome. The advent of Christmas brought the letter quoted to the mind of an old professor here. He translated it into modern Italian and sent it to some of his learned friends as an historical curiosity. It seems to verify the belief that the Savior had a fair complexion and light hair, as many old artists depicted Him.

That the tuberculin test should be applied to all Alberta cattle is strongly illustrated in connection with the purchase of some bulls at the recent Calgary bull sale. The Dominion live stock branch purchased 46 animals at the sale, and when the test was applied six of them reacted. They were immediately slaughtered.

One of the most valuable horses being shown at the Edmontonton spring show died at the stables there. This was a Clyde horse, "Winsome Duke," owned by Stewart Bros., of Cairns, who had just bought him from Galbraith & Sons, of Edmontonton. He had been three times winner at the International at Chicago and the owners had asked Mr. Galbraith to keep him here till after the show that he might be shown. He was taken to the grounds in the best of health and the next morning was dead in his stall.

At a meeting of the Cattle-men's Protective Association of Western Canada held in Calgary, recently, it was decided to change the date for the compulsory dipping of cattle from June 8 to June 23, the second dipping to be ten days after, as per previous arrangement. This change in the dates specified has been made owing to the fact that with the late spring and the very severe winter, the cattle will not be in condition, it is thought, to go through the dip with safety so early as the first week in June.

The work of administering the new Saskatchewan act to regulate the sale of liquor will in all probability be conducted from two points in the province, and it is anticipated that the liquor commission will establish offices both in Regina and Saskatoon.

Many People Are Dying in the North

Influenza Takes Heavy Toll of Population in Northern Saskatchewan

INDIANS ARE PERISHING IN LARGE NUMBERS
WITH DREADED DISEASE

The influenza plague which has attacked the Indians at Lac La Ronge, has stricken the population of Stanley, another northern settlement. Only two white men out of the whole settlement escaped contracting the disease, and three old Indians and paipoos have died. News of the outbreak was contained in a report dated March 21, made by the Indian Commissioner G. D. Maxwell to Inspector T. A. Prince Albert.

On Saturday I left for Lac la Poudre to get help. During my week's stay there I saw many very old people and three of them were very weak. I went for the help they had died but I could not find any. I had caught six myself the second day I was there, but I kept on going, although my head was so sore that I could not get up about sleeping at night. On Friday I was back at the ranch and then had about twenty cases of influenza and fifty or sixty of them were very weak. I was still there on Saturday and I made a trip down to Lac la Poudre and from there to Prince Rupert, where I saw many cases, and then to the Alberca, and if possible, a doctor or

"On arrival tonight at Lac la Ronge I found that a man had been despatched for aid, a Mr. McConville, and as the epidemics had broken out here during my absence and taken a toll of eleven lives, I decided to stay on and do what I could until help arrived from Prince Albert. I trust assistance will arrive before any more lives are taken."

The following day, a little after noon, we reached Stanley. Prior to my leaving Lac la Bonge

Northern Saskatchewan continues to feed the livestock of a considerable portion of the nation. The main line there are hundreds of miles loaded with feed waiting to be shipped. The freight now rolling through the Prince Albert yards of the Canadian Pacific consists of feed going south and west. Feed is being shipped as far west as the Rocky Mountains and as far south as Texas, but rather a glut, many cars having been secured by the Government and are now to be put on empties coming

"We did what we could that night, lighting fires, cutting wood and with the small quantity of medicine we had been able to

I found several severe cases of which I thought I should not being very well versed in doc-

"According to the report of the population of the various districts in the city of Edmonton, 65,000; Lethbridge, 12,000; Medicine Hat, 11,000; Red Deer, 10,000; Calgary, 10,000. The land values in Calgary are \$57,329,431; Edmonton, \$36,371,650; Lethbridge, \$10,329,114; Medicine Hat, \$10,923,114; Red Deer, \$2,270,110; and Wetaskiwin, \$1,000,000. The cost of buildings and improvements in Calgary are estimated at \$168,334,470. In Edmonton, the cost of buildings is \$1,100,000, business tax rental in Calgary is \$2,252,836, and in Edmonton, \$1,768,905."

THE REDCLIFF REVIEW

W. H. HATCHER - Proprietor and Business Manager
ED. L. STONE - Editor

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THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1920.

WILL BE GOOD NEWS.

With the ever increasing demand for water in town, both for domestic and industrial purposes, the lack of proper equipment at the pump station has been a source of worry and concern to our council for the past two or three years. With only the one pump the council and the managers of the plants were in constant dread lest something might happen that one. What that would mean all well know. Then, too, there has been the requests from all sides for more water for garden purposes during the summer months but as the demand was greater than the supply this was impossible.

It will be good news, therefore, to all concerned to learn that the council has been able to make arrangements to secure an additional pump and to have same installed as soon as possible.

CLEAN-UP DAY.

At the council meeting last Monday evening it was decided to set apart Friday, April 23rd, as a clean-up day for the town. The object of this action is quite apparent, and it is hoped that the citizens generally will render every possible assistance in making the movement a success.

Owing to the long winter the accumulation this spring is larger than usual, and both from the standpoint of appearance and health this important matter should not be overlooked by our citizens. The town will put on an extra force for the week following clean-up day so that the work can be hurried through. All that the householders are asked to do is to have all this refuse gathered together and placed in a pile convenient to the lane where the scavenger can get it on his rounds. Let us all do our bit.

CROP PROSPECTS GOOD.

Although it is a little early to issue 1920 crop bulletins, yet it is safe to say that spring prospects were never more promising than they are right now. To be sure the season is considerably backward, but when all things are taken into consideration this may be a blessing in disguise. The long, hard winter put more frost than usual into the ground; the abundance of snow has melted away gradually and a large portion of the moisture found its way into the soil. Old timers and amateur weather profits tell us that the prevailing winds have been favorable and are taken as indications that the dry spell is broken. Already we have had a few showers.

On the whole the outlook is encouraging. A number of farmers in this district were able to get their seed off last year's crop and those who didn't have secured it either from the government or other sources. The greatest drawback at present is the shortage of feed, both hay and oats. This, however, appears to be improving from day to day.

Already some farmers are on the land, and if the present weather continues spring operations will be general next week.

"Say," said a man from across the line, who dropped into the office the other day, "the United States has about ten times the population of Canada, hasn't it?" "Yes," we answered. "That would mean that she has about ten times as many crooks too, wouldn't it?" he ventured. Again we answered in the affirmative. Continuing he said: "You know the Statas has gone dry-bone dry - and you know that the crooks usually are found where there is booze. Well then, suppose Canada stays as wet as she is now you'll have a pretty good idea where that army of crooks is going to head for, haven't you?" We immediately turned the lock in the safe, put our wad in our trouser pocket and decided not to come out any more after dark.

What the people of Alberta are asking today is: How is it that a measure which has been turned down twice by a fair representation of the members of the legislature can be squeezed through a few hours before proroguing, when only about half of the members are present?" Without considering the merits or demerits of the clause in question it does appear strange how this can be done. There's a nigger in the wood pile some place.

The Dominion government is passing the eight-hour day proposal along to the provincial legislatures. The legislatures will say: "That's not up to us." Just watch if they don't. And thus both governments will tell us that there is another knotty question amicably settled and both will claim the credit for settling it.

Out in Vancouver a bottle with a message in it has been picked up on the shores of the Pacific. The living further inland have to send the message before they get the bottle.

Last year the Canadian senate cost the people \$365,000. Come to think of it that was only natural, as the undertakers have raised their rates during the last year.

The executive of the Medicine Hat Amateur Baseball League refused to admit Redcliff into the league. They are amateur sports all right.

Reports from Calgary state that the price of milk is not to be raised. The Albertan wonders what is wrong with the milk.

Strike Spreading

To Canadian Side

The big strike of lazarist switchmen and engine-men, which has spread rapidly throughout the United States, crossed the boundary into Canada. News of the first spread of the strike into the Dominion came from Buffalo, which reports "the day crews of the Grand Trunk at Bridgeburg joined the big walk-out." Bridgeburg is just across the river from Buffalo, and, in addition to the Grand Trunk, has Michigan Central, New York Central and Western connections.

Despite assertions by railroad bathered officials of a break in the ranks of the strikers, promising a return to normal, the unauthorized railroad strikes throughout the United States assumed serious proportions last Saturday, reports indicating nearly 35,000 men were idle.

Bucking the High

Cost of Cloth

Newspaper publishers in Birmingham, Alabama, have just denied the request of a committee of retail clothiers that news of the "overall" movement throughout the south be suppressed on the ground that it was damaging the retail clothing business. The publishers informed the clothiers' committee that their papers will continue to report the overall movement, which they considered legitimate news.

The "Pampa idea" of wearing overalls as a means of fighting the high cost of clothing which originated in the city, hearing the same paper spread to many cities throughout the south, where business and professional men as well as other workers are going about in blue overalls.

Fighting between Azerbaijanis and Armenians is continuing in the Karabagh region and inter-allied observers report that 25,000 Armenians in Baku are in imminent danger of being massacred.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE

FOR NEXT OF KIN

The next of kin of every Canadian soldier killed in the war, or who may die in the next year from causes attributed to his service during the war is to receive a handsome memorial



quo and scroll accompanied by a message from His Majesty the King. Arrangements to this effect were made by the Militia Department Tuesday. The memorial will come from the British government which will bear the entire expense in connection with the same.

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MY LADY NICOTINE IN CANADA



(1) Harvesting Tobacco to the Curing Barn. (2) Full grown White Burley Tobacco in Ontario.

Tobacco culture in Canada is an industry of comparatively recent date. Extensive development has taken place in the past twenty-five or thirty years, and recent seasons have proved the adaptability of widely separated sections of the Dominion to this very profitable line of agriculture. Since the protective duty of 25 cents per pound has been imposed on all foreign leaf tobacco, the Canadian industry has received a yet greater stimulus, and interest in the culture is becoming wider and more diversified yearly.

The two principal provinces where tobacco has been successfully grown for many years are Ontario and Quebec. Very successful papers have been obtained also at Kelowna, in the Okanagan district of British Columbia, and the growing of tobacco may be said to be firmly established as an industry there. Recent experiments in the Lethbridge irrigation district in Southern Alberta, would indicate great possibilities for the growth in this area, provided the climate is becoming wider and more diversified yearly.

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Tobacco, in Ontario, is grown in the counties of Essex, Peels, Kent, Prince Edward, Elgin, and Lincoln. A total of 2,512 acres among these counties was devoted to the cultivation of the tobacco plant in 1919, producing a yield of 10,760,400 pounds, or an average of 1,150 pounds per acre.

The Hurley variety, suitable for chewing, is grown in Peels, Kent, and Hurley in Essex; Kent, and Hurley in Lincoln. Maryland tobacco has been introduced into Prince Edward County with success. During the past few years the growing of bright tobacco (the cured) has extended rapidly on the growing of sandy loams near the shores of Lake Ontario, and some gravelly hills with good drainage. The annual production of this variety is nearly 1,000,000 pounds, with the demand increasing. A limited amount of Seed Leaf and Fire cured leaf

the heavier type is grown in certain sections. The cost of cultivation in the province, including the labor of the grower has been estimated at from \$50 to \$75 per acre, and the average yield about 1,500 pounds per acre.

The increased demand, and higher prices of recent years have given tobacco growing in Ontario a considerable impetus. The provincial Board of Agriculture, realizing this, instituted tobacco station at the Harrow experimental farm, which has done valuable work in proving species of plants adapted to the various soils of the province, and encouraging limited production and improvement in quality rather than a large acreage and mediocre quality, by improved methods of culture.

The tobacco production of the Province of Quebec for the year 1919 was about 10,500,000 pounds and there were 25,400 acres under cultivation. As a tobacco growing area, the French-Canadian province has been coming more to the fore every year. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1919 there were only 12,124 acres devoted to this culture. In the counties of Berthier, Joliette, L'Assomption, Montclair, Portneuf, Richelieu, Rouville, Terrebonne, Verchères, and Yamaska the industry has been coming more to the fore every year.

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The Vivid Scenes of the Hunting Camps on the Saskatchewan Prairies

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED BY BUFFALO HUNTERS

THE SELKIRK SETTLERS

In its own sphere the dominance of the North West company was never seriously challenged except by the Hudson's Bay company, and in the long run it always came off best. It is true that some other eastern traders formed a concern called the X Y company but it was absorbed by the North West company in 1805, and its officers became in after years valuable members of the larger organization.

It is not the purpose here to tell the story of Lord Selkirk's settlement; that has been well and often done in many works dealing with the period, but there is little

doubt that had it not been for his advent on the scene the business of the Hudson's Bay company would have languished away before the attacks of its powerful rival and eventually died a slow death.

Lord Selkirk was a Scottish nobleman of serious and patriotic mind, who, after a number of years spent in the study of certain social conditions in his native land, decided to make an endeavor to divert Scottish emigration, which at that time was going into the southern states of the American republic, to the Red River Valley.

FIGHTING SETTLEMENT

His first step was to purchase what practically amounted to a controlling interest in the Hudson's Bay company. He then obtained a large grant of what was known as the District of Assiniboia in the Red River Valley and proceeded to collect his immigrants from the Scottish Highlands and ship them out to the land by the way of Hudson's Bay. Lord Selkirk has been the object of much criticism, but there is no doubt that although he was not a man of brilliant parts, he had a good deal of staid common sense, and was actuated by a sincere and disinterested patriotism. The Hudson's Bay company had been galvanized into some sporadic activity by the energy of its competitor, and at that time was advancing into the prairie region. Selkirk's project had not a friend outside of his personal retainers in the whole western country. The North Westers, although openly regarding it with derision, were overlooking nothing and at a meeting held in London, adopted an ordered policy of antagonism. Despatches were sent to the wintering partners at each of all of their posts to fight the scheme tooth and nail, and an active campaign organized in the Scottish Highlands to discourage all who thought of enlisting themselves amongst the ranks of the emigrants.

HISTORICAL EPOCH

Nor were the officers of the Hudson's Bay company more complacent. For once, they were as one with their enemies of the North West company. The whole wide and spacious western country was a fur and game preserve, and to think of introducing agriculture within its confines was a rank and unpardonable heresy.

Accordingly, when Lord Selkirk's settlers arrived, strangers in a strange land, surrounded by dangers real and imaginary, and with none of the experience necessary to success, they were harassed and bewildered at every turn and suffered all the vicissitudes incidental to an unproven soil and a rigorous climate.

However, the arrival of these colonists marked an epoch in the history of the country, for it resulted in proving that ample and generous sustenance could be obtained from the prairie soil, and it precipitated a sanguinary conflict between the companies which was bitterly waged until the annihilation of the warring interests in 1821.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PLAINS

The business of buffalo hunting on the plains of Saskatchewan was about this time becoming an important feature of western life. In the earliest days, these wild cattle of the prairie were met with as far east as Minnesota and the Red River; but their main habitation was on the great plains to the westward. The Red River country, with its wealth of luscious native grasses, wild vetches and peavines, was splendid summer pasture; but after the first touch of frost the vegetation which had preserved its sap until fall, became useless for winter feed; besides the snow usually fell to a considerable depth early in the season.

Conditions in the Saskatchewan were entirely different. The herbage was not so luxuriant as farther east, but it possessed great

body and substance and it had the remarkable capacity of curing as it grew, so that when winter first placed its icy finger on the country the grass was impervious to harm. In other words, there was a fine crop of native hay left standing for the use of the wild denizens of the country. The cold was as intense as in the east, but the snowfall was always much lighter and the buffalo habituated in their furry hides were able to winter in comparative comfort.

With the advent of the winter and the establishment of important posts on the Red and Assiniboine rivers, the herds moved westward until it became a rare thing to meet with one of the species within the confines of the present boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

FIRST SASKATCHEWAN INDUSTRY

The buffalo furnished the staple of the country and were necessary to the existence of the entire population. The Indian tribes, from the Crees and Sioux of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, to the warlike Blackfeet of the foothill country, would have found life inconceivable without the animal products of this shaggy race. The flesh furnished food, the hides supplied shelter, clothing, shoes, ropes, saddles and even the parchment upon which they painted the records of their exploits in chase and war; the sinews supplied thread for the squaws, and coverings for the hunters, and the horns were fashioned into ceremonial head dresses and powder flasks. Every remote

PRAIRIE CARAVANS

All the Metis of the country were hunters, and as the fur trade became of more importance and the population increased, the business of buffalo running became more an important feature in the life of the population. Each year, with the advent of spring, great caravans of carts journeyed out on the Saskatchewan in pursuit of the herds which blackened the country, returning in the fall laden with pemican and hides. The Red River cart used by the hunters was peculiar to the country. Every part was hewn with an axe out of the native timber; there was not a nail or bolt in its whole construction, and it made a fearful and wonderful creaking as it was drawn across the prairie. On their way to the buffalo grounds these carts were driven by the women, who urged the shaggy nappies, as the native ponies were called, surrounded by a numerous swartthy progeny. The men, mounted and armed, scouted in advance, or hunted wild fowls in the sloughs, and antelope along the line of march. The route westward from the Red River was by way of Portage la Prairie to Brandon House, from there to Fort Ellice, at which point it entered the valley of La Belle Qu'Appelle to emerge again near the Fishing Lakes; then on to the old crossing of the Wascana at the side of the farm, which until his death a few days ago, was occupied by Fred Tate and after that the hunters dispersed over the plain for they were then in the real home of the buffalo and the hunt was on. For years, the old trail bitten deep into the soil of the prairie was to be seen about twelve miles from Regina. There is still a small section of it left but even this witness of the days of color and movement and adventure and romance is being plowed up in response to the demand for greater production.

THE RENDEZVOUS

The old crossing was a great rendezvous of the buffalo hunters. It was the last place where shelter and wood and water was to be had before striking out on the naked plains, and for many years there was always a herd in the vicinity when the first carts arrived in the early summer froth the Red River. The great body of the Saskatchewan buffalo were to be found just across the Moose Jaw Creek in the region which extended through the Dirt Hills to beyond Old Wives' Lake, Lake Chaplain and Wood Mountain or Montagne du Bois, as the latter place was called by the hunters. A halt of a few days was called at the crossing of the Wascana, ponies were allowed a rest, hunting knives were sharpened, guns furnished up, and scouts sent out to locate the exact position of the herds. Then the whole brigade would start out for the hunt. As soon as a herd was sighted and all was in order, a cavalcade of mounted hunters would charge on the game at full speed, the astonished animals would regard the riders for a few seconds, then lower their shaggy heads, and

together and stamped away in a clumsy gallop, rocking the prairie to the thunder of their hoofs. The hunters followed, drumming the ribs of their ponies with moccasined heels and urging them on to top speed. Clumsy as these shaggy wild cattle of the plains appeared, they covered the ground rapidly in their long lumbering gallop, and a pony had to be a good one to win in the race.

A good buffalo runner was always highly appreciated and the Metis loudly proclaimed the merits of their favorite mount. On overtaking the herd each hunter would single out his quarry and, guiding his pony with his knees, follow it through the herd until it fell a victim to the bullets fired at short range. The hunter pressed his horse close to the running game, and when the buffalo fell, the pony jumped nimbly aside, and at the direction of its rider, at once took up the pursuit of another member of the herd, leaving the fallen animal to be skinned and butchered by the women who brought up the rear with the carts.

PERILOUS METHODS

When equipped for the buffalo hunt, the half breeds carried the short trade mark provided by the fur companies, a hunting knife—known locally as a scalping knife—was always suspended in a fanciful sheath from a leather belt, a carefully sharpened and highly polished buffalo horn contained the coarse powder, and the bullets were a portion of the contents of the gaudily beaded fire bag. The fire bag was an important portion of the dress and equipment of every hunter and voyager. It was a large pouch of buckskin with a long flap which folded over the opening and was decorated with beads and dyed porcupine quills according to the taste or fancy of the owner. It was carried by means of the loose end which was passed through and folded over the brilliant head sash or sash worn by everyone on the plains. In it the hunter carried his flint and steel, his pipe and tobacco, or kin-kin-ick, as the smoking preparation made from

the dried inside bark of the red willow was called, and bullets and spare flints for his weapon. A man's consequence was judged by the splendor of his fire bag, and these articles were often fine specimens of artistic work. The guns were those manufactured in Manchester, and Birmingham for the fur trade. They were smooth bore flint locks of fairly good construction, and were used impartially as shot guns with which to kill wild fowl or as ball sarrying muskets in the buffalo hunt or Indian fights. They came in three lengths, the long, medium and short. The short gun was the one generally used in the buffalo hunt. Before mounting for the chase, the hunter loaded his gun, loosened the stopper of his powder horn and filled his mouth with extra balls from his fire bag. After the first shot he recharged

A STRANGE CONTRAST

These summer hunting camps were full of movement, interest and color. The Metis element dominated, but there were often bands of friendly Indians whose picturesque appearance and accoutrements, and numerous squaws and offspring, added to the life of the stirring scene. It was a strange contrast for the traveler after days, perhaps weeks, spent in traversing the infinite solitude of the prairies to come upon one of those assemblages of the wilderness. The Metis hunters, under the leadership of one of their number elected to the office, preserved an appearance of military circumstance. They were the hunters wise in plainscraft, and the warriors brave and vigilant protecting the camps against the attacks of Sioux or Blackfeet. Their women, wearing the tartan shawls of the Scottish Highlands, went actively about their work of pounding pemican, tanning hides, retrieving in their cart the game laid low by their sovereign lords, and nursing their vigorous and swartthy babies. Here was to be seen the tent of a Bourgeois who had been called to the camp by some business of the plains, and his habits of command; the silver mounting of his pistol, his fine rifle and superior equipment always made his lodging a centre of respectful attention. There was the tepee of some Indian chief of local celebrity who, surrounded by his wives and children, passed the day smoking his soapstone pipe and reclining in majestic meditation amidst his buffalo robes. The Cree hunters, often with painted faces, plumes in hair, gaudy robes and ornamented leggings, mingled freely with the life of the camp. Assiniboine, with the unmistakable features of the Sioux and the arrogant bearing of their tribe, stalked silently through the throng. They did not enjoy the friendly relationship with the half breeds and whiter claimed by the Crees and Saulteaux, for they

were of the breed of the "tigers of the plains," and were besides the most unreliable of the natives with whom to have trade relations. A black robed priest with crucifix at girdle was often to be seen striding amongst the tents admonishing the members of his Metis flock, or earnestly engaged in expounding to the Indians in their native language the simpler truths of Christianity. These zealous missionaries often visited the buffalo camps or accompanied the caravan on the march, and when attacked by hostile Indians could handle rifle or musket with any plainman of them all. When a young man, the late Archbishop Tache of St. Boniface, and later Father Hugonard of the Lebreton mission, carried the consolations of their faith to these wandering children of the plains.

These scenes have passed away and will never again be seen by mortal man. The buffalo has thundered away into the limbo of the lost, the hunters have made their last bivouac, the Indians have cast aside rifle and spear, tomahawk and quiver, for the staid implements of agriculture, civilization and industry, and progress, and the wild free life of the plains has become only a memory. The movement and color and romance and strangeness of these buffalo encampments have been perpetuated by the brush of the artist Kene, and the painstaking Catlin; and Fairman, the king of all Canadian picturesque writers, has left us a wonderful picture in his "Oregon Trail" of the native life on the plains of the Missouri. But in Saskatchewan we do not yet have to depend upon the painted picture or written description, for we still have pioneers lingering amongst us who were actors in these vigorous and stirring scenes.

This, however, is digression, and we must return to the thread of our tale.

(To be continued)

J. M. McIlroy

The Shadow of Murder

During the debate on the Irish Home Rule bill recently, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, said he had been warned by Scotland Yard that Clan-na-Gael members had landed from the United States with the avowed intention of assassinating him.

The Orange Order

The Orangemen of Regina county, representing a radius of 160 miles out of the city, are making arrangements for a big celebration on the twelfth of July. On that day, it is expected, Regina will be the Mecca for several thousand men of the I.O.O.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Geo. Dunnet left Tuesday for a holiday trip through the mountains.

New assortment of ladies summer underwear just in at the Hicks Trading Company.

D. F. R. Robertson, of Capron formerly of Redcliff, spent a few days in town this week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Winteringham, of Oxbow, Sask., who are on their way to the Pacific coast, spent a few days in town last week visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fairbairn.

School re-opening on Monday after the Easter holidays. There were a number of new children enrolled on the opening day. Most of these were in the lower grades.

Mrs. J. B. Gray and children, who have been visiting in the States for nearly a year, returned to Redcliff about 10 days ago, to join husband and father.

C. W. Robertson and wife, of Montreal, arrived this week. Mr. Robertson will take charge of the book at the Dominion Glass plant during the illness of R. S. Hodge.

C. E. Duffield, an old resident of Redcliff, returned to town this week. It is Mr. Duffield's intention to locate here again. Mrs. Duffield and family are expected to arrive in a few days.

The Girls Guild in connection with the Presbyterian church, have made arrangements to hold an afternoon tea and sale of fancy work and home cooking in the church on Saturday afternoon, April 24th. Donations of articles to be offered for sale are requested. All are invited to attend.

Little Vry Podetti, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Podetti of this town, met with a very painful accident last Monday evening while playing around a lumber pile with other children, as a result of which she is now in the Medicine Hat hospital. In their play the lumber pile collapsed and a large plank fell on the child's head, having lacerated her lower lip and breaking her jaw. Dr. Hicks was immediately called but on finding the child in such condition recommended that she be taken at once to the hospital. Although suffering great pain the wound is not considered serious.

Mrs. Louis F. Pelhain is visiting friends in Medicine Hat this week.

New line of children's straw and linen hats just in at the Hicks Trading Company.

Stanley Fairbairn left last Sunday for Humeau, Alta., where he has accepted a position in a hardware store.

Mr. P. Cole, chief engineer for the Dominion Glass Company, arrived in town from Montreal last Saturday. He will be here for some time to superintend the installation of machinery and other work in connection with the large new addition to the plant here.

Mr. Huland, who took charge of Grade VI in our school after the Easter holidays, has resigned, as he has been offered a more remunerative position in a school at Edmonton. As a result many changes are necessary in the school in order to carry on with one teacher short of the usual number.

Last Friday evening the boarders of the Redcliff hotel were treated to one of the jolliest house parties of the season. After the evening meal the dining room of the hotel was cleared for action and about nine o'clock the strains of the White Stag orchestra was taken as an indication that dancing was to be the order of the evening. A number of friends from Medicine Hat were invited to take part and although some were a little late in arriving on account of the bad roads, they were amply repaid for the time lost. At the close of the dance all joined in singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" in honor of "Bob" Crawford, who was instrumental in arranging for the event.

FOR SALE—Strong bull calf, a month old; will be sold cheap. Apply Geo. Dunnet, Third street.

FOR SALE—One black horse, one buggy and one demurely also one set of light harness. Apply at town hall.

FOR RENT—Three-room house on First street south. Apply to J. Heller's tailor shop at First street south.

FOR SALE—Piano, organ, Singer sewing machine, one large heater and other household articles. Mrs. W. Current.

FOR SALE—A three- and a half year old Holstein bull in good condition, for sale reasonably. Apply to R. Peterson, dairyman.

WANTED—Party to put in and harvest crop of about 70 acres of oats, either on cash basis or shares; R. W. Nelson, 22-2-2-2. Apply A. G. Versiere, Lethbridge, B. C.

STRAYED—Redcliff last Tuesday, a Fox Terrier dog with brown spots; anyone knowing whereabouts of same kindly inform Review office.

EGGS FOR SETTING—White Leghorns, off good laying stock, the strain has given good production for years. Price \$1.50 per setting. Apply to W. H. Nussey.

TENDERS for 20 suits and caps for band uniforms for Redcliff Citizens Band. Now tailors, this is a chance to show off your suits. "An advertisement worth consideration." Send prices, styles and samples to Wm. Miller, secretary, Redcliff, Alberta.

STRAYED—One black gelding, one right hind foot white about 12 inches, and white face, branded reverse J on the hip. One black gelding, a small star on forehead, brand S-6 on left hind quarter. One roan gelding, the two hind legs white a little, branded EG left hip. One brown mare, kind of grey, branded on top of hip LC. A reward of ten dollars for the recovery of these horses. Mrs. Maggie Herington, Redcliff, Alta.

FARM TO RENT—120 acres for spring crop; also for sale, one 14-horse and one 12-horse. For particulars apply to Jacob Landis.

FOR SALE—100 per cent setting of 18 eggs from pure-bred Barred Rocks; also white Wyandottes. Orders taken for day old chicks. Mrs. E. B. Holroyd, East Seventh street, 18-4.

FOR SALE—A man's bicycle, in good condition; will sell cheap for cash. For particulars apply to W. H. Nussey, Redcliff.

SAVE AND PREPARE

Success generally comes to those who go looking for it, and the man with a substantial Savings Account is always in a position to grasp good opportunities for investment or advancement.

Save! Open an account with this Bank at once. Interest paid at current rate.

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THE NINE REEL FEATURE

Les Miserables

STARRING WM. FARNUM

will be shown in Amuse-U Theatre

Next Wednesday and Thursday
APRIL 21st and 22nd

PRICES 15c, 25c and 50c

See These Grocery Prices

We have opened a Store on Third Street, next door to Gibson & Tupper for the Sale of GROCERIES. We are Cutting all Profits to a minimum as you will see by the Prices underneath. We Guarantee a

Clean, New and Always Fresh Stock of Goods

Just give us a Trial Order and we are confident you will come again

Tomatoes per tin	23c	Libby's Tomato Soup	10c	G. S. Pure Peach	11c
Corn per tin	23c	Libby's Corned Beef	10c	G. S. Pure Black Currant	4.1b. 11c
Peas per tin	23c	Libby's Peas	10c	Apex Jam, 4-lb.	8c
Pears per tin	23c	Red Cross Sweet Mixed Pickles	40c	SYRUP	
Plums per tin	23c	Libby's Sour Pickles	40c	Lily White Syrup, 10-lb.	1.80
Apples per tin	23c	Libby's Tomato Catsup	12-oz. 25c	Lily White Syrup, 5 lb.	80c
Five Apples, 1-lb. 4-oz. tins	23c	H. P. Sauce	23c	Rogers' Syrup, 4 lb.	80c
Blueberries per tin	23c	Prepared Mustard	23c	Rogers' Syrup, 2 lb.	80c
Pears per tin	23c	Fry's Cocoa, 1/2 lb.	35c	Edwardsburg Syrup, 5 lb.	70c
Pumpkin, 1-lb. 4-oz. tins	23c	Cowan's Cocoa, 1/2 lb.	35c	Edwardsburg Syrup, 2 lb.	35c
Spinach, 1-lb. 1-oz. tins	23c	Gold Standard Baking Powder	30c	Mellin's, 2 lb.	35c
Sour Kraut, 1-lb. 1-oz. tins	23c	Gold Standard Black Tea, 1/2 lb.	35c	SOAP	
Sweet Potatoes, 1-lb. 9-oz. tins	23c	Gold Standard Green Tea, 1 lb.	70c	Royal Crown Soap	40c
Clark's Pork and Beans, 10-oz. tins	12c	Red Tea, 1/2 lb.	35c	San Light Soap	10c
Quaker Pock and Beans, 10-oz. tins	10c	Gold Standard Coffee, 1 lb.	68c	Lenox Soap	10c
Apple Apples, 5-lb. 14-oz. tins	70c	Quaker Oats, 3 lb. 7-oz.	35c	Hand Soap	10c
Clark's Sliced Smoked Beef, 4-lb. 1-oz. tins	25c	Ballot Oats, 8 lb.	65c	Camel Soap	10c
Libby's Veal Loaf, 7-oz. tins	25c	Quaker Corn Meal, 1-lb. 12-oz.	35c	Silk Skin Toilet Soap	15c
Red Salmon, 1-lb. tins	40c	Corn of Wheat, 1-lb.	35c	Libby's Oen Soap	10c
St. Charles Milk, 1-lb. tins	10c	Grape Nuts, 12-oz.	15c	Coral Toilet Soap	10c
Reindeer Milk, 14-oz. tins	10c	Bower's Peanut Butter, 1 lb.	35c	Children's Choice Soap	10c
Carnation Milk, 6-oz. tins	10c	Seedling Raisins, 1-lb.	15c	Hand Soap	10c
Potted Meat, 1/2-lb. tins	10c	Royal Coconut, 9-oz.	15c	Squid	15c
Corn Oysters, 4-oz. tins	10c	Royal Dates, 11-oz.	35c	Young Tom Soap Powder	15c
Fresh Cream, 10-oz. tins	30c	Currants, 9-oz.	30c	Lark	15c
Sea Great Sardines, 16-oz. tins	25c	G. S. Jelly Powder	15c	Old Dutch Cleanser, 1-lb. 2 for 25c	25c
Sardines in oil, 1/2-oz. tins	15c	G. S. Baking Soda	10c	Pine Rins Flour, 24 lb.	1.80
Herrings, tomato sauce, 14-oz. tins	15c	Orange Marmalade, 9-lb. 25c	25c	Rollin Head Flour, 24 lb.	2.50
Worcestershire Sauce, 5-oz.	15c	Quaker Pure Raspberry, 4-lb. 1.30	1.30	Shamrock Pure Lard, 5 lb.	1.20
		Quaker Pure Strawberry, 4-lb. 1.30	1.30	Krinkle Corn Flakes	12c
		Quaker Pure Log Cabin, 4-lb. 1.30	1.30	Kellogg's Corn Flakes	15c

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Do not forget to file your

Income Tax Return

on or before the 30th of April, 1920

Department of Finance

ALL persons residing in Canada, employed in Canada, or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on income, as follows:—

1. Every unmarried person, or widow, or widower, without dependants as defined by the Act, who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned \$1,000 or more.
2. All other individuals who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned \$2,000 or more.
3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded \$2,000 during the fiscal year ended in 1919.

Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

ALL INDIVIDUALS other than farmers and ranchers must use Form T 1.

FARMERS AND RANCHERS must use Form T 1A.

CORPORATIONS and joint stock companies must use Form T 2.

Penalty

Any person required to make a return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the tax payable.

General Instructions.

Obtain Forms from the Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Taxation or from Postmasters.

Read carefully all instructions on Form before filling it in.

Prepay postage on letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.

Make your returns promptly and avoid penalties.

Address INSPECTOR OF TAXATION, CALGARY, ALTA.

R. W. BREADNER, Commissioner of Taxation.